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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

☞ From and after Sept. 1st, the subscription price of the Press will be $2 for six months, and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

☞ The election for members of Congress will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Detailed accounts of the recent battles, or skirmishes, in Virginia, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The reported battle at or near Manassas, last week, grew out of an engagement between a portion of the enemy's troops and Cook's and Kirkland's brigades at or near Bristow station. Kirkland's brigade lost 614 and Cook's 500—the killed in both brigades number about 200. Enemy's loss not known. We captured about 1000 prisoners.

The Yankees claim a victory, and say they have captured five pieces of artillery and 480 prisoners, and that they are now at Manassas where Meade can be reinforced from Washington with 30,000 men, if necessary.

From present indications, there is no probability of a general engagement or further fighting in Northern Virginia shortly.

The Raleigh Progress says:

"The chase after Meade is ended, the campaign in Northern Virginia is over for the season; we made nothing by the pursuit of Meade, but lost heavily at Bristow Station, and our army is again falling back towards Richmond. This is the simple truth. Meade's retreat was a success. It seems to have been the intention of Gen'l Lee to move forward, get between Meade and Washington and compel him to fight at a disadvantage, but the enemy must have got wind of the intended movement, for they pulled up stakes and put out some 24 hours before the movement of our forces commenced.

The great Yankee army is now massed behind their work at Manassas, or Arlington, and Gen. Lee has nothing left but to fall back where he can be nearer Richmond and more convenient to his base of supplies."

There is nothing of much importance from Bragg's army.

At Charleston, matters remain pretty much the same, as they have been for the past few weeks, though stirring times are expected soon.

Imboden is said to have entered Charlestown on Sunday last, surprised and brought off 480 prisoners and some valuable property.

An official despatch says that our cavalry under Morrison and Dibbard, attacked and routed the enemy's cavalry at Philadelphia, Tenn., on the 20th, capturing 700 prisoners, 50 wagons loaded with stores, 10 ambulances, 6 pieces of artillery, and a lot of horses and mules, with other property.

Of the prisoners captured during Lee's late advance movement, about 2,400 have arrived in Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of the 24th says that up to the evening previous, the number of prisoners recorded at the Libby was a fraction under 12,000. Of this number 3,600 are on Belle Island, the remainder being quartered in Richmond.

Gen. Stuart recently routed Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, taking 200 prisoners with horses, arms, equipments, 8 wagons, 1 ambulance, &c.

With the exception of Stuart's cavalry, no part of Gen. Lee's army is said to be North of the Rapidan.

LATEST.—Gen. Grant has been ordered to supercede Rosecrans. He will assume entire command of the army of the West, and direct affairs at Chattanooga in person. Gen. Thomas takes command of Rosecrans' army. It is stated that Rosecrans' movements beyond Chattanooga without orders has given offence to the authorities at Washington. Rosecrans has gone to Cincinnati.

Tennessee has issued a proclamation calling on the Governors of the States for 300,000 men.

Laird's rams, constructed in England for the Confederate States, have been seized by the British government.

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

The Virginian says in the record of events of the enemy from Bristol they came within seven miles of Abingdon, and within 5½ of where Gen. W. E. Jones had formed his line of battle. There they met Gen. Jones at the head of their numbers, varying from 1,500 to 15,000, but they pushed through Bristol with between 5,000 and 8,000, and 8 pieces of artillery.

From the Winston Sentinel.

We learn that the Home Guard in this and other counties in this portion of the State have been called out by the authorities. We are not however aware that they are ordered to do duty out of their respective counties. We suppose that it is the intention to have them employed in arresting deserters and conscripts who are absent without leave from their commands; for from the circumstances under which they are ordered into service, we can conceive of no other duty that they will be called upon to perform.

It may be well in this connection to notice and bear in mind the course which our State authorities are pursuing, and compare their acts with the professions which the Conservative leaders, headed by the Standard, were so loud and vehement in uttering but a short time since. It is well known that the cry was raised by the Conservatives, and almost unceasingly dinned into the ears of the people that we were being deprived of the civil law of the land—that military law and power were fast usurping and taking the place of civil law, and that unless a change took place, our dearest rights were in danger of being lost. This was declared time and again, especially when it was stated that the Confederate Government would not regard the decisions of any of our judges upon cases of *habeas corpus*, brought before them under the conscript law.

It is equally well known that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State has solemnly declared that the Home Guard is cannot be employed in arresting deserters and recusant conscripts. And yet what do we now see? These same Conservative leaders and our own State Government, in the face of the decision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, have called out and insist upon making the Home Guards do the duty, which the highest law known to our government has solemnly declared they cannot be made to perform! What sort of consistency is this? We do not object to the Home Guards being employed in this way, but we do contend that the State authorities and Conservative leaders are acting very strangely when they disregard a decision of the Supreme Court, after having raised such a great out cry when it was even intimated, (by no means carried into effect,) that the Confederate Government was about to do the same thing. It would be well for the people to remember these things.

We copy the above from the Winston *Sentinel* for the edification of our readers. The object of the writer is so plain as not to be mistaken by the most careless reader,—to make a little political capital at the expense of the Conservative party.

We have no doubt that, if Gov. Vance had been informed that a company of the 21st Regiment was now in Forsyth County for the express purpose of arresting the few deserters and the recusant Conscripts, besides a number of mounted men detailed for the same purpose, he would have relieved the Home Guard from doing the same service, especially at this busy season of the year. If the Home Guard in this county were ordered out by Gen. Hoke, we presume the General was not informed of the nature of the services required in this county, where the force previously engaged was deemed amply sufficient for the work required.

So far as regards the disrespect of Governor Vance for the decision of the Supreme Court, we presume the *Standard* speaks by authority as follows, although we were under the impression that the decision of the Chief Justice should be regarded:

"HOME GUARDS—DESERTERS, &c.—It is proper to state, in reply to the Winston *Sentinel*, that Gov. Vance entertains the most entire respect for the decisions of the *Supreme Court*, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, and as binding him in all cases where the law is in doubt; but he has not withdrawn his orders to the Home Guards to arrest deserters, because he does not consider himself bound in law to do so under the recent decision of Chief Justice Pearson, except in the particular case decided; and because he could not decide the question of courtesy to the Chief Justice in opposition to the many evils likely to ensue, if the State forces were withdrawn from this duty in certain localities, and deserters and outlaws consequently allowed to have full sway. We learn that the Governor has been exerting himself for some time past to obtain a decision of the Court itself which will be final in this matter. He has at length had a case made up, and would have done so sooner, but for the absence of the Attorney General at his Courts. The Governor, for the reasons above stated, has not withdrawn the orders, nor has he issued any new order, except in Wake County with the view of having a case made up for final action.

The effort of the *Sentinel* to make party capital out of this matter will fail. Gov. Vance has disregarded no decision of the Supreme Court, but, on the contrary, holds himself bound in all cases to respect and carry out the decisions of the Court."

☞ We are indebted to Mr. T. Chitty for the following list of casualties at the fight at Bristow Station, communicated in a letter from Lieut. H. Chitty.

CASUALTIES OF COMPANY K, 48TH N. C. REGIMENT, AT BRISTOW STATION, OCTOBER 14TH, 1863.

Killed.—Wm. Caudle, Henry Helton.

Wounded.—Capt. Bitting slightly; Sergt. J. T. Atwood slightly; Corp'l Armistead Kiger, in hand. Privates—Henry T. Newsom in hand, A. J. Motsinger in hand, Sam. Jackson in leg, Hiram Eberhard mortally in jaw; Seth Hathcock slightly in side; B. Green paralyzed by shell; J. Waggoner paralyzed by shell; J. Crouch slightly in hand.

Missing.—Egbert Hester, Jacob Collet.

2 killed; 11 wounded; 2 missing.

For the Press.

What is Patriotism?

There was a time when there would have been no difficulty in answering the above question, but alas! how changed are the times! There was a time when Patriotism was understood to be a pure love of one's country, a sincere desire to promote its best interests, by advocating such measures and pursuing such a course of policy as one's conscience and judgment told him would most redound to that end. There was a time when one might differ widely with his neighbor upon great questions of public policy, and yet it be generally allowed that both were honest men and pure patriots, that both sincerely loved their country, but honestly differed as to the best means of promoting its general welfare; when a want of subservicency to the ruling powers, and a manly and independent course of conduct was thought to be evidence of honesty and sincerity of purpose, and commanded respect.

But now a man can obtain no credit for patriotism unless he stoops to a slavish subserviency to the ruling powers. He may have been a Whig of the school of Henry Clay with all the national feelings and principles of that great patriot and statesman; he may have advocated all his life the doctrine of Mr. Clay, that ours was a national government and that secession would be treason and rebellion and should be put down by force of arms; or he may have been an old Jackson Democrat who endorsed every part of the old hero's policy towards South Carolina in 1832, and volunteered his services to quell that rebellion, as he was taught by that stern old patriot to call it.—Yet now he is not allowed any claim to patriotism, unless he goes through the *form* of making a recantation, and admits that the principles which he cherished through a long life, are a foul political heresy.

It is not enough for him to admit that it was impolitic in Lincoln to attempt to coerce the South, and that he joined in resistance to it.—If he is independent enough to avow his belief that his old opinions and his old principles are right, viewed simply as *abstract* questions, he is at once denounced as a *traitor* by a venal press or time-serving politicians. Nay, if we should honestly differ with the powers that be in relation to the best means of bringing this dreadful war to a close; if he should entertain serious doubts of our ability to succeed in this struggle; and if he should be fully satisfied in his own mind that, all things considered, the best interests of his country—the best interests of the South,—demand that the difficulty should be compromised and the Union restored; and if he should see this as clearly as he could see the sun in the heavens at noonday, yet he must not express his opinion for fear of being denounced as a *traitor!*

But is a man who thus yields to popular clamor, who thus turns a deaf ear to the teachings of his own conscience, and turns aside from the admonitions of his own judgment, sacrificing his *self-respect* for no other cause than a fear of popular odium, entitled to the respect of any body else? Certainly not. The very men to whom he thus panders would if they knew his real sentiments, while publicly cursing him, secretly *despise* him. For the empty bauble of being called a patriot by others he sacrifices every claim to *real* patriotism and becomes a mere time server and demagogue, when if he would but persevere in an honest course, speaking his real sentiments whenever he could prudently and safely do so, and when he could not, keep silence, though he might be denounced for a time, yet he would ultimately extort the respect of his opponents.

Whatever may be the opinion of others, I greatly prefer retaining my own *self respect* and the consciousness of *being* a patriot indeed, than to become a foul *hypocrite* and receive the applause of all the world. Yet how many are there who are constantly veering to and fro with the ever varying tide of fortune, ever ready to take whichever side they may imagine circumstances require, or remain neutral. If this class of persons could only know the estimate in which they are held by all right minded men it would certainly brace their nerves up to some degree of firmness.—Of all classes of men, I think this class has the most abundant reason to exclaim in the language of Burns—

"O! would some one the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us"

INDEPENDENT.

SQUIRREL SKINS.—Capt. Headly has shown us some tanned squirrel skins, of his own tanning, which apparently will answer the purpose very well for ladies shoes.—The leather is pliable and tough, and the process of tanning lasted only some 14 days.

It is believed that cat skins would also answer a very good purpose for shoe leather, perhaps better than squirrel skins.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of some most excellent sorghum syrup from Mrs. C. L. Rights of Friedberg, and Mrs. A. Winkler of this place.

Perhaps some of our friends who have not so kindly remembered us, are not aware that our molasses jug is not yet full.

GUILFORD GRAYS.—The Patriot has received the following list of casualties in this company, during the fight at Bristow Station. The report is from Capt. Sloan, and may therefore be relied on.

Killed.—L. McKaig and John Chandy.

Wounded.—Capt. Sloan, slight; Sergt. Steiner, slightly in thigh; W. Dennis, W. May, R. M. Grawcox, R. W. Stratford, R. D. Weatherly, Rufus Sorbin, H. Gride, H. Cobb, R. B. Gibson, S. Gray, Hunter, Isely, Lineberry, McDowell, R. B. McLean, McNairy, A. J. Orrel, Franklin, R. Smith, Shuler, Rockwell, Worrell, Walter Greason, Cyrus Crowson.

Prisoners.—Sergt. Crowson, Bass, Stanley, Worrell, J. Orrell, G. H. Woollen, James R. Pearce, Shepard, Crutchfield, and Woodburn.

MAGISTRATE'S MEETING.—At the called Court of Justices on Tuesday, to adopt measures to provide against want and suffering among the poor the ensuing winter, there was a very large number of Magistrates present, which manifested the interest felt on the subject.

The intention is to have something like a County Commissary establishment, under the management of E. A. Vogler, Esq., in which all necessaries of life are to be bought and sold to the needy at cost and expenses, in combination with the Board of Sustenance, in existence for several years, but the action of which has hitherto confined to soldiers' families.

Resolutions were adopted similar to those of the Relief Associations, formed throughout the State.

Farmers and all having produce to sell are now called upon to show their liberality and assist in this benevolent enterprise, by selling upon fair and living terms, thereby helping the poor.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, peas, beef, pork, lard, bacon, &c., &c., will be stored and sold to the needy at cost and expenses.

LATE FROM NORFOLK—EXECUTION OF DR. WRIGHT.—We have information from Norfolk as late as the 15th. There was distress in the city. On the very morning that more than 300 ladies and children were to leave for Suffolk under the order published by us yesterday, there came another order from Washington, forbidding their departure from the city. They had sold all their effects, even much of their wearing apparel, in order to reduce the weight of their baggage to 100 pounds, and given up their houses, and then came the order to stop them. They are thus left without houses or provisions.

Along with the above mentioned order came another for the execution of Dr. Wright, (charged with the shooting of a Yankee Lieutenant named Sanborn,) yesterday at 10 o'clock. This was so unexpected, and the time allowed the unfortunate gentleman to prepare for the sad event, so brief, that the community were overwhelmed with grief. When our informant left, the gallows was being prepared at the Fair Grounds, and he doubts not, that ere this, Dr. Wright, the noble, highminded patriot and gentleman, has suffered martyrdom.

The reverse to the Federal army in Tennessee, and the retreat of Meade with the advance of Gen. Lee in Virginia, has caused much excitement in Norfolk.

The nine citizens of Norfolk who recently took the oath of allegiance under what they called compulsion, have gone into business, and are now numbered with the Union men of the city—scorned and contemned by all the truly Southern in sentiment.

If Suffolk has been reinforced by the enemy, it was not known at Norfolk. Four companies of Spear's cavalry, and a Maj. Wetherell, are stationed at Bernard's Mill, on the farm of Dr. Mitchell, three or four miles below Suffolk.

Squads of cavalry patrol Suffolk every day and night, and steal all they can lay their hands upon in the surrounding country.

Petersburg Express.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Parties from the vicinity of Gen. Lee's army represent that matters were entirely quiet yesterday, not even a skirmish occurring to disturb the repose of the army since its return from the pursuit of Meade.

We have some few particulars of the capture of the Yankee garrison at Charlestown, on Sunday last, by Gen. Imboden. The enemy, it seems, were not apprised of the approach of our forces until the town was surrounded, and all the avenues of escape cut off. They then repaired to the Court-House, in the yard of which they had built fortifications, and prepared to make a resistance. Gen. Imboden ordered up his artillery, which was placed on a hill south of the town, near where John Brown was hung, and opened fire upon the Court House square, some of the shells passing through the building. Discovering that they were surrounded and that resistance was useless, the white flag was run up, and the whole Yankee force surrendered. The number of prisoners captured was 440, all of whom were safely brought off.

Soon after the surrender, Gen. Imboden was informed that a heavy force was moving against him from Harper's Ferry, and he prepared to fall back towards Winchester, taking what is known as the old road, by way of the White House. At Summit Point, seven miles west of Charlestown, his rear guard was overtaken by the enemy, with whom they became engaged, and the fight was kept up four or five miles, when the Yankees gave over the pursuit.

Gen. Imboden did not remain in Charlestown long enough to gather up all the stores the enemy had accumulated at that point, and only brought off a portion of those captured.

The Yankee loss in killed and wounded in the town was not large. Our loss in the retreat was about 25 killed and wounded.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Are Farmers Exempt From Conscription.—In reply to inquiries, we give officially the decision of the Governor of this State:

"Justices of the Peace in commission and performing the duty of the office, are exempt from military service, but the election to this office of a person while in the field, will not entitle him to a discharge from the service."

We understand the above decision has been approved by the War Department.

Richmond Sentinel.

THE FIGHT AT BRISTOW'S STATION.

One of the correspondents of the Richmond Enquirer gives the following account of the recent fight at Bristow Station.

"A. P. Hill's column left Warrenton on Wednesday morning by the Centreville turnpike, passing New Baltimore, immediately beyond which he turned to the right and took the road by Greenwich on toward Bristow Station. The column of Yankees which he was pursuing on this road, encamped the night before at Greenwich, twelve miles beyond Warrenton, and about two hours' start of Hill on Wednesday morning. The head of Hill's column came up with them, however, on yesterday at Bristow Station, about three o'clock, and here a fight ensued, lasting until near sunset, in which our forces were repulsed, or rather Kirkland's, (formerly Pettigrew's) and Cook's brigades of North Carolinians were driven back, and five of our guns were captured, belonging to Lusk's and Rice's batteries of McIntosh's battalion. One of the guns, however, was retaken this morning, so that our loss will only be four pieces. Our losses in wounded will foot up I think, about 800. Kirkland's brigade lost 168, wounded, as follows:

11th North Carolina,		13
26th	" "	53
44th	" "	60
47th	" "	28
52d	" "	14
In all,		168

Gen. Kirkland himself was wounded in the arm, but is on the field again this morning. In Cook's brigade, the Division Surgeon told me he thought 100 would cover the wounded. These were the two brigades which were engaged with the enemy's force, consisting, as some say, of a whole Yankee corps, but, as others affirm, of only a line of skirmishers. Gen. Cook was wounded in the left leg. It is quite serious. His leg is well nigh crushed. His surgeon informed me that he had taken a handful of bone out of the wound. In reply to an enquiry which I put as to whether he thought the general would lose his leg, he said he thought it *problematical*. Lieut. Col. Martin, of the 11th North Carolina, was badly wounded, his arm being broken and being struck in the head, besides. Captain John Montgomery of the 44th, (Kirkland's) was killed.

It is certainly a little singular, and a fact calling for explanation, that a pursuing army should have its artillery captured by its retreating adversary.—It must have resulted from gross mismanagement somewhere. But as at present advised, I am not prepared to fix the blame. Gen. Cook, who commanded the two brigades, says, as I am informed, that his men fought well, but that they were not properly supported, the supports being more than a mile in the rear, and, further, that his men had to move upon the enemy in a line running somewhat at right angles with the enemy, so that he had to encounter, at the same time, a superior force in front, and on his flank, or rather in his rear. This may or may not be the explanation; I cannot say. I made efforts to find Gen C. but was unable to do so. I passed over the field to day; it is immediately at the railway station. The ground on our side, and over which we charged at the Yankees is an open field, skirted at its farther edge by pine forest. As soon as our men emerged from this forest they were exposed to the raking fire from the enemy's batteries, while were situated on a crest just below the railroad station. This crest was the highest elevation in the neighborhood. The open field of which I have spoken terminates in a high bank on the upper side of the railroad, and it was behind this that the enemy were concealed, and from which they poured their murderous fire upon our men, and one that succeeded in completely driving them back. No further effort was made yesterday evening to dislodge them. This morning the Yankee bird had flown.

It is certainly true that Meade has managed his retreat most orderly and that he has saved his stores, and lost but few men. Though I think it equally true that the Yankee army is considerably scared. And it is a fact that Berney did not sleep a wink Tuesday night while encamped at Greenwich, in Prince William county, but paced the floor of the house, in which his headquarters were, almost incessantly, repeatedly consulting his watch and sending couriers to the pickets to know if they saw any rebels.

There has been heavy firing all day to day, and even into night, some distance below, but at this writing I have not learned the nature of it, though it is supposed to be an engagement between some portion of our cavalry and the enemy.

Our boys have been sadly disappointed in their expectations of capture, and from more than one of them you can hear such an expression as this: If Jackson had been along, we would have gotten everything we wanted. Alas! we have no Jackson now. Our boys, however, make the Yankees whom they capture, pull off their shoes, which they at once convert to their own use."

GEN. WHEELER.—At last we have authentic intelligence from Gen. Wheeler.—He crossed the Tennessee near the mouth of the Hiwassee, passed around Rosecrans' army, destroyed the stores at McMinnville and at a number of depots on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, set fire to the tressel work at several points on the road, captured or destroyed between seven and eight hundred wagons, took a number of prisoners, and sustained considerable loss himself, was pursued by a heavy force, and finally effected a junction with Gen. Stapleton D. Lee, at Decatur, Ala., where he recrossed the river. It is stated, also, that he burnt the bridges over Duck and Elk rivers, and a large quantity of stores at Murfreesboro', but this is not certain. He had a sharp engagement with the enemy when he attacked the wagon train, and lost a number he killed, wounded, and prisoners during the fight and on his way to Decatur. The train was so long that, notwithstanding it was defended by a strong escort, he succeeded in destroying several hundred wagons.

THE RECENT CAVALRY FIGHTING IN CULPEPER.

The Lynchburg Virginian publishes the following extract from a letter which it says is the first intelligible account of the recent cavalry fighting in Culpeper that we have seen:

Last night while we were the only brigade of our corps left on the line of the Rapidan, near Raccoon ford, the enemy, in order to cover the retreat of his army, attempted, and succeeded in effecting the crossing of a part of his cavalry and artillery force at the ford below us. Small as our force was it had to be divided, and one part was sent to aid the cavalry at the lower ford while the rest remained at Raccoon ford. The portion at the lower ford (Morton's ford) engaged the Yankees at an early hour this morning, keeping them at bay. No serious demonstration was made against the upper fording where I was stationed. The enemy's force was thus expended to us. Gen. Fitz Lee determined to take advantage of this, and about 10 o'clock cross d over at Raccoon ford with a brigade of cavalry and our force of infantry, in all about two regiments. A fine charge made upon their flank relieved our force engaged below, and they commenced re-grading. They did not, however, fail to offer a stubborn resistance, and more than once our cavalry showed the signs of giving way. Our infantry was brought up, and upon the Yanks getting a view of them, they allowed their discretion to exceed their valor, and yielded to the necessity of the case. Our forces pressed the advantage thus gained, and the Yankees, not having succeeded in uniting their whole force, continued up to retreat. After this was kept up for a while, they were more successful in getting their whole force together, and in the vicinity of Stevensburg, a small village, they drew up their lines in a commanding position and offered us battle. It was a grand sight to see their numerous lines drawn up in battle array on the wide extended plain.

We were in an open field, as level as a floor, they occupying the only eminence in the vicinity. Orders soon came from General Lee (Fitz) for us to advance and charge them. There was no flanking, no shelter, no protection whatever to our men, but the manner in which our lines advanced drew encomiums from every beholder. The charge was made with a cheer. They delivered terrible volleys of musketry in our midst, and their artillery ploughed through the lines; but there was no halt—all was waveing. Above the din of battle their yell was heard. On and on went the line—volley after volley was poured against them; but resistance by the Yankees was useless. They begin to waver, and, in a moment more, break and go their lines to the rear in one confused mass. It was a grand sight. Our cavalry continued the pursuit, our brigade not being hotly engaged again.—The pursuit was continued until we reached Brandy Station, near which we now are.

A desperate fight occurred at the point between the opposing cavalry forces for a while the issue was doubtful, and once I feared a panic in our cavalry. They rallied to wave no more till the Yankees were driven beyond the Rappahannock, at Kelly's ford. A decided victory has been gained by our troops, and the moral effect gained by the movement of our Commanding General Lee, cannot be overestimated.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the valor and fighting qualities of our cavalry. In the past, they may have acted badly, but not so to-day. Their conduct in this engagement has been beyond reproach. It was gallant—worthy of the most chivalrous ages.

Our loss has been severe—not so heavy as that of the enemy. We have captured many prisoners, with their horses and equipments, and what was more to the purpose of our hungry men, a good many boxes of crackers, &c.

RETURN OF DR. HOGE.—The General Presbyterian states that on Sunday morning thanks to God for the safe return of the Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., were publicly offered in a number of our churches. The same paper gives the following description of the perils encountered by Dr. Hoge in approaching Wilmington. The vessel in which he came is the Vance, formerly the Lord Clyde:

"The Vance having been somewhat delayed during the night, did not come in sight of the Federal vessels—five in number—guarding the approach to Wilmington, till about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The sky was brilliantly clear, and the sea unruffled. With a daring spirit, the Captain determined to run the risk, and moved rapidly on, keeping close to the shore, and making for Fort Fisher, under whose guns a shelter might be reached. The blockaders, as if confounded at the audacity of the movement, remained quiet for a little while, when the three lying nearest to land wheeled round, and started for a position where our vessel might be intercepted. But when it became apparent that her extraordinary speed would outstrip them, they opened a tremendous fire, which continued for about twenty minutes, the distance being only about a mile and a half. With shells bursting and shot plowing the waves all around, the protecting power of the Almighty kept her unhurt. As soon as she had passed from between Fort Fisher and the blockaders, our guns from the fort opened upon them, and one of their ships having been struck, they all moved off out of reach. Some distance above the fort the Vance ran aground, upon a sand bar, which made her exposure to shot from any small craft of the enemy very great. But a strong guard sent over from the fort kept them from an attack."

On Thursday morning last three deserters named R. D. Boon, Edward Gardner, Thos. Cain, and John A. Chapman, escaped from Camp Thanet, Richmond, and in the struggle they shot and killed one of the guards, Sutton Bird, a private in company C, 53d N. C. Troops.

TON AND SUGAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following accounts of the cotton and sugar crops in Louisiana and the Valley of the Mississippi:

The crop of 1863 will be necessarily small of sugar and almost nothing of cotton, there being several causes in operation to produce this result.

1. There was not more than a tenth of a crop planted and most of that has since been neglected and will never be picked. In the districts where I travelled, which are the largest cotton growing districts, the negroes have become disaffected or have run away, and it is frequently more than the planter can do to secure his corn, which he considers a much more important crop, and he lets the whole go in despair. About one half of the bolls have opened already, and instead of being picked, as they should be, are allowed to fall and be washed away by the heavy rains. The cattle—they are very fond of the green plant—are allowed to run in the cotton fields everywhere and complete the destruction by eating the tops and treading the other under foot. Nor could it very well be otherwise.

The planters have continued to plant crops each year since the war began, hoping that before it was matured peace would come and enable them to send their crop to market. Each year they have been disappointed. They continued to plant less and less, and to pay less and less attention to what they did plant. The beginning of the war found them with the balance of the crop of 1860 '61 on their hands. This was all packed and ready for market. The next year, 1861 '62, they planted nearly a full crop, and the bulk of it was picked — The blockade, however, had been established, and there was very little bagging or bale rope in the country; therefore no means of packing it. It had necessarily to be put away in sheds and ginhouses in the seed, subject to waste and spoil in various ways. Then came the crop of 1862 '63, much smaller than the previous one. The sheds and other buildings were already full of the previous crop, which could not be packed; so this crop was probably not more than half picked. Of the crop—1863 '64—I have spoken. There will not be enough of it picked to make seed. Next year, under any circumstances, whether peace or war comes, there will be no cotton planted unless the Government encourage new men. The result of my enquiries on this subject, therefore, is that the only cotton that is at present available for market is the balance of the crop of 1860 '61 and the small quantity for which there was bagging and rope left of the crop of 1861 '62; and even this would much of it have to be hauled distances varying from ten to forty miles, over roads that have become dilapidated, and would require a good team of 6 mules to haul 6 to 8 bales 2 or 3 miles an hour.

The Government have seized all the cotton marked C. S. A. that they could find, and have been hauling it into their different posts. I have not seen any of it below Natchez, where I saw about 1,200 bales on the levee, which is, however, exposed to the weather and suffering seriously. At Vicksburg there is about a similar quantity, though they expect to get from the country round these two important points, 7,000 or 8,000 bales in all. It comes in very slowly, however, and I doubt if they will get much more than half that quantity, the organization being imperfect and the labor of hauling so far very great. I don't see that much private cotton can be brought in at present unless the Government lends teams for the purpose. All that on the river bank had been hauled back 10 or 12 miles, under rebel orders, or burned; nearly all on the west side of the river, from the mouth of the Red river to Memphis, has been consigned to the flames—a great deal also in the upper part of Mississippi; and from the best information I can get I should estimate the cotton burned in the last year to be one million of bales.

Sugar has not suffered as much as cotton, the sugar estates being mostly in the lower part of the river, from Point Coupee to the mouth, most of which was in the Union lines some time before President Lincoln's proclamation setting the negroes free, and which, it will be remembered, were excluded from his proclamation; and they are less disturbed than those in newly captured districts, though many of those estates are reduced to half their efficient hands by the enlistments for the army; on others, from the absence in the Confederacy of the owners; on others—and there are many of those—the sugar houses have been burned down by the gunboats and the land is out of cultivation. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I estimate the sugar crop of Louisiana at about one-third of an average crop.

APPEAL TO PLANTERS.

The following appeal to Planters by an Alabama soldier is from the Mobile Register, and will apply as well here as there. We commend it to the attention of our own planters:

Planters of my native State!—Do you know that you are the most deadly enemy that the soldiers of your beloved State ever met? I trust not, and yet I must say you are.—You are not so in word; but you are in deed and action. You admit that the times are very hard. Whom do these hard times effect? The planter has plenty in store. The merchant has trade that will realize bread just as readily as before the war. The mechanic of every order plates a corresponding price upon his labor. Everything in trade demands a corresponding price, so that no one, who can pursue his regular avocation, has any right to complain of any particular article of consumption. But the soldier who has no chance—getting no wages, and for a family almost starving for bread, is the only class made to suffer.

You! the struggle with the open enemy in the federal army concerns the true Confederate soldier but little. But the desperate struggle with a disguised enemy, in our midst, aiming its hellish darts at the helpless soldier and more than helpless family, is more than any soldier can meet and successfully confront. Patriotic planters of the State of Alabama! How long are you determined to wage this unholy war of oppressive cruelty against your dearest friends? You may think me unjust in preferring all these charges against you. I do this not because you are the worst class of citizens, because you are the most powerful—the only class able to arrest the blood-thirsty enemy of your beloved country.

Now for the plan: Put your bacon at 15 cents, corn at 75, and flour at $3, and all other things in proportion. You ask, "Sell at these prices and pay the merchant $4 for domestic and calico, $6 for sods, $50 for shoes, &c., &c."—No: sell to the government and soldiers' families at these prices, and if the merchant does not sell his domestic and calico at 15 cents, soda at 16, and shoes at $2, and the mechanic put corresponding prices on his labor—sell them not an article of subsistence, and you will soon see prices reasonable, and Confederate money worth as much as gold, (or any word for it) merchants and mechanics will have to live without eating. I say planter! Will you regulate prices and restore our currency? Or do you not love your country and the soldier who is struggling for its rights? I await an answer.

Yours truly,

ALABAMA SOLDIER.

HE LEFT A VERY LARGE PROPERTY.

This is the closing sentence of a recent obituary, and it suggests some reflections:

What a pity he was obliged to leave it! He had taken great delight in accumulating it. As he added field to field, farm to farm, he looked with pride upon his extended domain, conscious that he was the largest land holder in his county. His cattle, if not wandering upon a thousand hills, ranged over more than that number of acres of rich pasturage. Stocks, notes, bonds, mortgages crowded his safe. And it was all the fruit of his own industry, energy and good judgment. The rust of usury and the canker of extortion had no scarred any of his gold—It was well and fairly earned, and he loved it all the more because it was so. It grieved him to leave his large property, to depart from the world as poor as he came into it, and to enter the other world utterly destitute of the wealth he so much loved in this. But he had to leave every cent of it.

He might have taken it with him. Rather let us say, he might have sent it forward in advance of him. As the capitalist who contemplates moving to a foreign country, converts his property into drafts, and remits from time to time to the land of his future residence, so he might have made remittances to the undiscovered country; so that on his arrival there, he would find abundant treasures laid up in heaven for him.

Every dollar which he had given—consecrating it with sincere prayer—to assist in carrying the glad tidings of salvation to the ends of the earth—every contribution in aid of the many christian enterprises for the glory of God and the good of man—every cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of a disciple—every tear of pious sympathy for the suffering—every gift of kindly charity to the needy—would have added to the store of his durable riches. He might have been rich toward God, and a joint-heir with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. If it was sad for him to leave that large property, how much sadder that he sent none before him?

It is much more pleasant to go to, than to leave a large property. The man who, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, closes his eyes upon this life, goes to take possession of a large property. He owned not a foot of land on earth; but for him, "sweet fields beyond the flood stand dressed in living green." His food here was coarse, perhaps scanty; but there he will eat freely from the tree of life which yields twelve manner of fruits. His garments were plain and poor; but there he shall be clothed in white robes, washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. He associates here with those who are despised and rejected of men; but there his companions will be an innumerable company of angels and the general assembly and Church of the first born! Who would not rather go to a large property than to leave it?

"DISAFFECTION" IN THE COTTON STATES.

It seems from the correspondents of our Southern exchanges that desertion is as common in the cotton States of Alabama and Mississippi, as in North Carolina and Virginia. Wonder what "treasonable" papers they have been reading in Alabama? It seems there is a desperate state of affairs down there. Wonder if it will be the occasion for the promulgation of another "Army Address" through the religious press? If in North Carolina, the whole State of Virginia, together with the immaculate heads of departments of the government would go into a fit of righteous indignation, and yet we shall hear but little complaint as it is in Alabama, and it is not the intention to make that State the scape goat.

The following is from the Columbus Sun:

Raleigh Progress.

DESERTERS IN ALABAMA.—We learn that there is a band of deserters in Randolph County, Ala., whose numbers reach the enormous figure of 400 and upwards; that they have all the formality of a battalion or regimental organization, and carry on a systematic warfare upon Conscript officers and others who attempt to transfer them to more honorable and useful service. We understand that Major Hunt, whose headquarters are at West Point, and who, under orders from General Pillow, employs a battalion of cavalry in the arresting and conscripting service in Alabama, sent a force after these fellows not long since, which the latter routed; killing and wounding a few, and taking about twenty prisoners, whom they, actually paroled. This treasonable organization is assuming formidable proportions, and Major Hunt should be furnished immediately, with a force sufficient to break up the foul nest.

N. C. CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—This body met at Graham, N. C., on Wednesday last, and continued in session until Saturday. Rev. A. G. Anderson presided, and Rev. C. A. Apple acted as Secretary. The attendance of clerical and lay delegates was large. The following appointments were made:

Dan River District—J. N. Manning, W. S. Long. Tar River—J. W. Wellons, T. Mann. Minute—New Hope—T. J. Foster, J. S. Fertell. Cape Fear—W. N. Briggs, B. Auley. Middle Creek—T. T. Deaton. Moore—A. Nelson, T. G. Craven. Deep River—D. D. Mendenhall, S. S. Lawrence. New River—E. W. Beale, A. G. Anderson. Shallow Ford—E. W. Allen. Union and Providence—E. W. Beale. Stokes—A. Teply.

Rev. John R. Holt was appointed Missionary to the army.

THE BURSTED BLAKELY GUN.

We have already announced the bursting at Charleston, on last Saturday morning, of one of the mammoth Blakely guns. At the time of writing, no particulars of the affair had reached us, but from all we know of the matter we think it likely that the explosion was brought about by an attempt to fire a long shot—a shot which should astonish the Yankees, and throw the performance of their heavy pieces into the shade.

These guns were never designed for this sort of practice, and they cannot stand it.—They are fashioned and designed for direct shots at short range, when the weight of their projectiles will crush irresistibly through earth, stone, or iron; the turret of a monitor would be caved in by one plumb shot as completely as a tall silk hat would be crushed by a blow of the fist of a strong man. But the barrel of the gun must be horizontal or the muzzle depressed. Even in a horizontal position the inertia of the bolt and the friction to the grooves cause as much strain on the sides of the gun as any attainable thickness of metal can withstand. But the muzzle being elevated say fifteen degrees, which is necessary when a great range is to be attained, the immense weight of the bolt, from five to seven hundred pounds, is superadded to the already great strain upon the sides, and the bursting of the piece is a matter of course. This fact is well known in England and among our scientific naval men.

It will be recollected that the Yankees burst their three hundred pound parrot gun at the fifth shot, with its muzzle up, while throwing shell from the centre of Morris Island into Charleston, a distance of about five miles. In the entire absence of knowledge of the facts it will be borne in mind, that we merely suggest the elevation of the muzzle as the cause of the bursting; we assert nothing. It is possible that the gun or the powder may have been bad.

While speaking of this gun, it may be interesting to our readers to know something of the powder used in firing it. The grains vary in size from the bigness of a damson seed to that of a peach stone, and look like irregular fragments of unburnished ebony. There is nothing about their appearance to indicate the quality of the substance. We are informed by the scientific men that this powder is made on the principle of what is known amongst boys as a "pit devil," that is, it is so moxed as not to explode all at once like the fine grain powder, the inertia of the bolt being so great that an instantaneous explosion of the whole charge would burst the gun; but the ignition of the charge being gradual at first, the ball is started without any great strain on the rifles of the piece, and it is contended by the friends of great guns is always successfully launched on its mission of destruction.—*Rich. Examiner.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 31.]

One of the two iron steam rams built by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, was launched at their works on Saturday, August 20, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators who were freely admitted into the yard.

The vessel launched Saturday was christened the El Monassir, or Victory; her consorts, launched two weeks ago, being named the El Tonsom. When launched, both vessels were the English, the eastern, and the French Gramidships.

Each are 230 feet long, 42 beam and 19 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,350 tons, and their engines are of 350 horse power. They are plated with four inch armor on a teak backing of great thickness bolted on the frame of the ship, which supports the outer shell.

The decks are also plated and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge so as to be thrown in action. Each vessel is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupolas, after Capt. Coles's plan, with two guns in each cupola. Their bows project under the water so as to form a "ram".—The iron plates are so beautifully planned and fitted, that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not.

The cupolas are fore and aft the engine house and have an extreme range nearly fore and aft the vessel. Each "ram" is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. When launched, the El Monasser was taken into the 150 feet graving dock, along side her consort, the El Tonsom, which is expected to be ready for sea in about a month.

A JOKE ON THE QUARTERMASTER.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune tells the following:

The following good story is told on my good looking friend, Major M., Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Shortly after the evacuation of Jackson, Major M. was ordered to Demopolis, and whilst on the cars en route, he was showing to some friends a magnificent watch which he had lately purchased. All were loud in their praise of the elaborate chasings and general appearance of the watch.

"What did it cost, you?" asked one of the party.

"Fifteen hundred dollars," replied the Major.

A dilapidated looking Georgian, who had his "furlough" in his pocket, and was making tracks for Hall County, had been sitting quietly listening to the conversation spoke up, saying:

"Mister, will you please to let me see that watch?"

"Certainly," replied the Major, handing it over.

After looking at it very attentively, as if lost in amazement for some time—which had caused the Major to nudge several gentlemen and call their attention to the manner in which he was examining it—Georgia, suddenly looking up, asked:

"How much did 'youans' give for it did you say?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars," replied the Major.

"Then 'youns' must either be a d—d fool or a Quartermaster," replied Georgia, handing it back.

If the Major did not stand the drinks, we shall always think he ought to have done so.

The vote of the people of Richmond, Va., to instruct their representatives in the Legislature to fix a limit beyond which prices of articles of prime necessity should not go, was for the proposition 292, against it 587.

The vote was rescinded. The Senate of Virginia, next day, laid the proposition on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell and Bertie.

Second District—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, [illegible] Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

Third District—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Sampson.

Fourth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

Fifth District—Wayne, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

Sixth District—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Seventh District—Randolph, Davidson, Moore, Chatham, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

Eighth District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland.

Ninth District—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

Tenth District—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

The election for members of Congress in this State will be held on the [illegible] Thursday the 29th of October, and at the several precincts in the Districts on Wednesday the 4th of November.

SAVING THE TENTH.—The Staunton Vindicator relates a story of a farmer near that town, who being desirous of paying the Government the tenth of some oats he was hauling in, told his servant to haul nine loads to the barn and bring the tenth load to town to the Quartermaster, as he had to pay that load to the Government. Upon returning to his place a few days after, he inquired of the boy if he had delivered the tenth load to the Quartermaster? "No massa," said the crusty fellow, with the air of a man who had accomplished a great feat, "the Government ain't gin nuffin for dar war'nt no tenf load—I done cram it all in nine."

WASN'T MUCH ACQUAINTED WITH HER HUSBAND.—Kansas City is a gay place and they have queer specimens of humanity down there. The following is from the Journal, about a woman of doubtful loyalty, who was recently before a Yankee Provost Marshal:

She gave as an evidence of her loyalty that her husband had been killed in the 100th Illinois. "When did your husband go to Illinois?" "About three years ago." "That was before the war, was it not?" "Yes." "Why did you not go with him?" "Well, I did not like to go off so far with a man I wasn't much acquainted with." "You don't mean to say that your husband was so much of a stranger that you did not like to go with him?" "Yes, I do. I had only been married to him about a year, and I wasn't going to leave my folks and go off to Illinois with a man I didn't know more about." What could he do but discharge her.

WANTED AT THE FRONT.—The Rebel of last Tuesday has the following good one:

The following refreshing conversation between a federal prisoner on the cars, and a Confederate rebel officer at the Marietta depot took place yesterday:

Confederate.—So, you are bagged are you?

Federal.—Yes, bagged, what of it?

Confed.—Nothing, only Longstreet's corps has gone to Bragg and will beg your fat pardon.

Federal.—You can't tell me anything about Longstreet's men. They have made me rot often before this. But my rebel friend I'll tell you what is the fact. I came through your army on my way here, and your friends up yonder are needing help badly. You can do your cause a great deal more good on the front than down here quizzing prisoners.

Officer dispersed and went off in different directions.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—A Frenchman has discovered a new method of manufacturing gunpowder, at Paris, and a company has been formed to carry the discovery into effect. A gentleman representing the company has proceeded to Washington, to lay the invention before the American government. It is claimed for this new powder that it will not cost over eight cents per pound; that the raw material can be obtained from the ground almost any where without danger—a stew pan, an empty bottle, water and fire being alone sufficient, in half an hour, to transform the raw material into powder. It can be used in ashes with out granulation, and is 20 to 30 per cent stronger than ordinary powder, and explodes with a vapor instead of smoke, and does not foul the gun. It can be used for blasting, hunting, or war purposes.

DIED:

October 2d, 1863, at his uncle Solomon Smith's of Davidson Co., N. C., of wounds received at the battle of Winchester, Va., JOHN SMITH, of Wharton's 1st N. C. Battalion. J. he was a member of Union Lodge, No. 173 of Free and Accepted Masons. We, the committee to draft resolutions in behalf of the Lodge, for the loss of our much esteemed brother, have adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the loss of brother Smith Masonry has lost one of its truest and most devoted friends, society one of its purest and steady citizens, the army one of its bravest soldiers, and that in the death of brother Smith, we recognize the loss of one whose character was made up of the noble traits which constitute and distinguish a good citizen.

Resolved, The' dead, yet brother still lives, and his memory must continue to live in the hearts of us who survive him.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge for 30 days.

Resolved, That this notice be published in the papers of the county, and copies be sent to the friends of the deceased.

JNO. H. HESTER,
W. A. GRIFFITH, } *Com.*
L. J. HARROD,

Oct. 3d, 1863.

COUNTY SACKS.

I AGAIN appeal to all having County Sacks to hand them in as I need them badly to send out for grain. I have written to all over the County by one or two, but have negroes refusing because I refer back to County Courts and Justices. Where are they? Have they all run off? District agents, millers and all others having sacks with the County mark on them, please endeavor to have them returned without delay.

W. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1863.

New Advertisements.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 7.

[illegible] Va., October 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are declared duly exchanged:

All officers and men captured and [illegible] to the 1st of September, [illegible] this section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6, September 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice. But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point, or other place, before September 1st, 1863, and with the limitation above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any other place where the parties were released on parole.

2. The staff officers captured at Holly Springs, Brown, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and Baldwin, and of Colonels Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, the officers and men belonging to the Engineer corps and Sappers and Miners, and the Fourth and Fortieth Mississippi regiments, all captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863.

3. The general officers captured at Gettysburg, July 4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy the times and send bills to the War Department.

Oct. 16-6t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Wm. Atkins, on the 23d day of February, 1861, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the late residence of the said Wm. Atkins, on Monday the 9th day of November, 1863, the following property, to wit:

One tract of LAND containing 126 acres, with tolerable good improvements, well watered, with some valuable BOTTOM LAND and well TIMBERED LANDS.

Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to attend sale. Also two good HORSES, five head of CATTLE, seven head of HOGS, eight head of SHEEP, one two-horse WAGON, and minor harness, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said Atkins are requested to present them immediately.

M. MASTEN, Trustee.

October 22, 1863.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Salem October 20, 1863.

TAX IN KIND.

I HAVE received orders to collect in the tithe grain. The farmers are requested to bring in their grain as early as possible.

R. GRAY,
Ag't for Forsyth Co.

Executor's Sale.

I WILL SELL ON THURSDAY THE 29th Inst., at public sale, the crop of CORN, HAY, and FODDER belonging to the estate of Josh Teague, deceased.

JAMES TEAGUE, Ex'r.

Oct. 22, 1863. 15-2t-pd

Executive Department N. C.,
Assistant Quarter's & Commissary Gen'l's Office,
Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT of the General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia as then organized, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they may be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. G. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 2-2w.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1863.

Mary Charles } Petition for
vs. } the heirs-at-law of South Charles, [illegible] Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Alfred Daniels and wife Irene, Lucinda Charles, Elizabeth Charles, Phoebe Charles and R. B. Charles, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks, in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the 4th Monday of December next, and plead answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made at that term for a writ of Dower to issue, and will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1863.

C. L. BANNER, Cl'k.

Oct. 21, 1863. 15-6w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, Adjutant General's Office, Militia, Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

General Orders, No. 19.

THE Militia officers in each county where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commander of the latter all arms accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. G. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 22-2w.

Executors' Sale.

AS Executors of the last Will and Testament of HENRY ECCLES deceased, we shall expose to public sale on the 17TH AND 18TH DAYS OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the following articles of property belonging to said estate, to wit:

One tract of LAND, containing about 93 acres, and another tract containing about 26 acres; NINE LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children; 24 shares of stock in the Bank of Lexington; 5 shares of Railroad Stock; one Gold Watch; CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, POTATOES, BRANDY, SALT, 1 HORSE, MULES, HOGS, Wagon and Gear, Carriage, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where the terms will be made known.

B. C. DOUTHIT,
H. M. ECCLES, } Executors.

October 15, 1863.

Taken Up,

ON the 8th day of August, by George Grimes, living near the North Fork of Lookings, a sorrel horse with black mane and tail about 15 hands high and supposed to be 5 years old and appraised to the value of [illegible] hundred and fifty dollars.

A. FOLK, Ranger.

Oct. 22-3t-pd.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION!

THE citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully notified that an election will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in this county, on WEDNESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing a representative to Congress for the 6th Congressional District.

The following persons are appointed Judges of said election, at the respective precincts, to wit:

Salem, R. Hunter, Esq., Thomas Long, Isaac Shore.

Bethania, T. C. Johnston, Esq., L. B. Grabbs, Joseph Transou.

Lewisville, Lewis Laugenour, Esq., W. A. Harper, Vachel Craft.

Stafford's, J. M. Stafford, Esq., Wm. Thornton, Casper Todd.

Waughtown, P. E. Light, Esq., H. Dalhwim, John L. Hisen.

[illegible] N. S. Cook, Esq., Solomon Mickey, R. F. Bell.

Kerrsville, Wm. H. Henly, Esq., Martin Kerner, M. Ramey.

Adam's, M. L. Whicker, Esq., Wm. M. Vance, John Hester.

Price's, Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden, Joseph Wagoner Esq., Wm. Marshall, Samuel Stutz.

R. MASTEN, Sheriff.

October 15, 1863.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1863.

Wm. Burge,	Sam'l J. Justin,
Mrs. Lydia Berry,	Mrs. Betty Jackson,
Rev. M. Boldenin,	Miss Fannie Kitchen,
Miss Emily Brinnell,	" Hattie McIntyre,
" Octavia J. Chalfin,	Emeline Pfaff,
Norton B. Chaffin,	Mrs. Francis Stewart,
Mr. Elcolter,	S. A. Stuart,
Mrs. Elizabeth Eccles,	Miss Carrie Smith,
hart,	Wesley M. Smith,
Miss Mariah Farce.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-eighth year of our Independence.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

August 13-2w.

State of North Carolina, September Term, 1863.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Thomas M. Hunter, Administrator of Wm. W. Long, deceased

vs.

Mahala Long and others,

Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that three of the defendants, viz: Augustus G. Long, Thomas Long and John Long, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, and plead, answer or demur to the Complaint, or the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, office, the last Monday of September, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, Cl'k.

Sept. 29-6w. Pd.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS [illegible]

Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many, for there will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and [illegible].

We also buy BACON, [illegible]

Bring or send them to us and we will pay you as soon as you deliver us the [illegible].

LEVI TRAUGOTT, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 2, 1863.

Leather or No Leather.

I HEREBY notify my customers and all other persons, that I will continue [illegible] as usual to tan upon shares, [illegible] possible, in so large a [illegible] hides that are brought to my tan-yard during this year, for my shop has been twice broken open.

I hope that my friends will [illegible] and I will in the future, as I have in the past, do all in my power to render them [illegible] their own square.

LEWIS TRAUGOTT.

Forsyth County, Oct. 8th, 1863. 6w-pd.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

I Will have on hand these articles in addition to my Writing Paper and Envelopes which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*.

The paper is the best made of Confederate [illegible] is smooth and will [illegible] of Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 23d, 1863.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners on the 8th instant:

From and after the 15th day of September no person or persons, shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the Town of Salem in any quantity less than one gallon, without obtaining license in due form of law, for which one hundred dollars.

J. G. SIDDALL, Mayor.

Sept. 10-3t.

At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove smoking places from the sidewalks [illegible] prevent danger from [illegible] the [illegible] day of the [illegible] Court [illegible]

SPUN COTTON

[illegible]